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30 November 1981

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 20/81)



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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMMANDERS STUDY POSITIONAL DEFENSE OPERATIONS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Zhou Yuchun [0719 3768 2504]: "Exercising Positional Defense Tactics at Predetermined Battle Zones, Commanders Above the Regimental Level of the Beijing Garrison Commander Gather for Training and Emphasize Study of Combined Command"]

[Text] One day during the first 10 days of May on a certain ancient battlefield in the north of our motherland, a team of commanders was seen carrying drawing boards in hand and binoculars over their shoulders, crossing mountains and peaks, surveying the topography, happily studying combat tactics. This was the training class of commanders above the regimental level of the Beijing Garrison Command studying problems of commanding combined military forces in positional defense.

At this training session, everyone first learned the combat guidelines of the combined military forces, the basic theory and knowledge about the various arms of the services and the basic knowledge of organizing coordinated combat of combined troops, and studied the characteristics of enemy combat. All comrades participating in the training completed operations on maps, wrote four combat books, carried out a sand table exercise. To suit the training to the needs of any future war against aggression, the students were sent to the predetermined battle zones to carry out exercises and study the problems of organizing commands in coordinated combat of combined troops in the fields. Practice proved that through actual field exercises, they could become familiar with the battlefields of future combat of their own troops and the possible combat deployment of our troops and enemy troops, and they had a profile in their minds. At the same time, they further deepened the theory they had learned, improved their ability to organize actual commands. For example, during indoor operations, many people stationed soldiers on top of mountain peaks whenever they saw mountains on the map, and the higher the mountains the more soldiers deployed. After field exercises, they said that such deployment did not coincide with the principles of establishing defenses at key places. In a future war against aggression, the strategic value of high mountains may not be always important. Under definite conditions, the inconspicuous hilltops or valleys and rivers through mountains do have important strategic values.

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GUANGZHOU UNITS IMPROVE TRAINING MATERIALS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by special reporters Wu Shibin [0702 0013 2430] and Guo Guangbao [6753 0342 6283]: "Absorb Combat Experience, Reform Tactical Training, Guangzhou Units Compile and Write 'Combat Textbook for the Units Below the Squad'"]

[Text] The Guangzhou units followed the liberation of the "gun"--reforming marksmanship training by reforming tactical training and compiled and wrote the "Combat Textbook for the Units Below the Squad." The book was distributed to the companies for testing before the new year's training began. After 2 months of practice, the cadres and soldiers of the units testing the book generally praised the method.

The Guangzhou unit followed the teaching materials and educational schedules of the 1950's in past tactical training. For over 20 years, although some supplements were added, they did not go beyond the original text. Its visible shortcomings are as follows: The content of some subjects was incomplete. Some rules were abstract. There were no methods of examination and there were no concrete standards for grading. The standards were flexible. Especially as weapons and equipment developed, and as the combat opponent changed, some of the contents became unsuitable to the needs of actual battle. After the experience of the war of self defense and retaliation against Vietnam, it has been proven that continuing such teaching materials in troop training will not suit combat needs and thus reforming tactical training has become the strong campaign of a broad numbers of cadres and soldiers.

The command headquarters of the Guangzhou units began last July to organize forces to revise the original tactical teaching materials. They reorganized the original 14 subjects of the original teaching material into 35 lessons. Some onesided proposals in the original teaching material were revised to become more accurate and comprehensive in scope. Materials needed in real war but not included in the original text were bravely added. Parts of the original teaching materials that only had content but did not have concrete training methods were further supplemented and made perfect. For example past teaching material unilaterally emphasized firepower in single soldier combat which utilized topography and surface features, thus many soldiers utilized topography and surface features on the battlefield and exposed half of their bodies to the enemy, causing unnecessary casualties. Now this has been changed in accordance with the actual situation on the battlefield, such as the distance and whether there is a firing mission, to determine under what conditions should concealing the body be the main action and under what conditions should developing

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the firepower be the main action. In addition, training of units below the squad in tactics, camouflage, single soldier charging of the enemy's position, now all have concrete content and demands.

In order for the basic level cadres and soldiers to learn and remember the new materials and to teach themselves, some of the original tactical theories and guidelines of tactical commands have been included in some figurative and lively, pithy formulas in rhyme. For example, on the battlefield, how can the soldier become versatile and active? In the past, this involved a lot of material and the soldier could not remember. Now, they have generalized this as "five observations and one action" (observe the situation of the enemy, observe the landforms, observe commands, observe the maneuvers of the neighboring troops, observe the weather, and according to these "five observations," carry out correct maneuvers in time), the "eight aspects" (observations, concealment, movement, firepower, liaison, cease movements, agitation, battlefield rescue).

During the course of writing this teaching material, the material was circulated among the troops many times broadly to seek the opinions of the cadres and soldiers. At present, the teaching material is still being tested in continued practice.

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FUZHOU AIR FORCE UNIT CONDUCTS AIR DEFENSE TRAINING

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Wu Zuyou [0702 4371 0147]: "Carry Out Tactical Training Aimed at the Characteristics of the Airports, a Certain Airfield Explores Ways To "Hide, Strike, Supply" Under Conditions of Air Raids and Under Attack by Parachute Troops (and When Airplanes Are Landing)"]

[Text] A certain airfield of the air force of the Fuzhou units has explored ways to "hide, strike, supply" the airfield under air raid conditions and under attack by parachute troops (and when airplanes are landing) according to the characteristics of the tasks of the airfield. On 26 April, the air force of the Fuzhou units held a field meeting to popularize their experience.

The airfield is the base of combat of the air force (ground soldiers), and it is also the major target of air raids and parachute (airplane) landings. They set up many situations of air attack and parachute (airplane) landings according to the demands of real war to let the troops carry out training of "hide, strike, supply" under complex situations. During the training, they first organized the troops to study the tactical thoughts and principles suited to the characteristics of the airfield. For example, some logistical units in past antiairdrop training carried out infantry motorization and encirclement to destroy the attacking enemy. Through learning and study, they understood that they should not act like infantry soldiers and leave their barracks to carry out motorized encirclement and destruction of the enemy, because they had multiple duties of assuring the supply at the airfield and assuring that the air force units could take off and perform aerial combat. They should follow the principle mainly of protecting the facilities and equipment and destroying the live forces of the enemy as their secondary task, thus everyone's tactical thoughts were unified.

After the tactical thoughts were clarified, training of troops had more purpose. Many logistical units combined their own specialty to train evacuation, concealment, camouflage and defense of personnel, vehicles and equipment and such tactical techniques of closing and opening the airfield, advance reinforcements in echelon formation, and various rescue operations. A certain unit was responsible for attacking landing enemy planes. Originally they used heavy obstacles to close the airfield. Now they followed the tactical thoughts of "closing the airfield must benefit reopening the airfield" and changed their past ways and drew up four plans to prevent enemy planes from landing while benefiting our planes in takeoff for aerial combat at any time. The training thus coincided more with the demands of actual war.

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To improve the ability of the airfield to counter the sudden attack by the enemy, this airfield also paid attention to the characteristics of the airfield and built fortifications that protected personnel and facilities well. They organized personnel and facilities well. They organized personnel to survey the airfield and they built preventive and protective fortifications at key positions, facilities for airplanes, personnel and vehicles against attack by atomic and chemical weapons, and they carried out suitable training aimed at specific aspects.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FLEET MAKES FIRST VOYAGE TO PACIFIC

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article by reporters Luo Tongsong [5012 0681 2646], He Delai [0149 1795 0171], Wang Wenjie [3769 2429 2638], Yang Xuequan [2799 1331 3123]: "First Voyage of the Chinese Fleet on the Pacific"]

[Text] In the first spring of the 1980's, the hot winds of the equator blew upon the 1 August military flag, schools of flying fish jumped out of the water and watched the strange guests. This was the first voyage of a Chinese naval fleet on the rippling southern Pacific. This was a profoundly significant affair in our nation's naval history.

For over 1 month, this strong fleet escorted the ship carrying rocket-testing and ocean-measuring equipment, crossed ocean channels and sailed the deep seas, broke the waves and traveled over 8,000 nautical miles. On the ocean surface, the fleet sailed in fan-shaped formation, a defensive posture against submarines, to open the navigational route for the surveying ship, and sometimes formed a solid defense line to protect the surveying ship. On the battleship, the glorious guided missile launcher stood proudly; day and night the radar and sonar closely monitored the sky and the underwater; they patrolled the seas; they guarded the surveying ship and they searched, and faithfully carried out their duties. The helicopter from the battleship flew above the Pacific and a large refueling and supply ship supplied the battleships on their course. This young fleet and all officers and men underwent the test of deep sea navigation and "safely sailed from port and victoriously returned." They wrote a glorious page of history for the Navy of new China.

On the command tower of the fleet's flag ship were 2 old soldiers of the Red Army who were over 60 years old. They held binoculars in their hands and frequently checked the maps and watched the direction of navigation and gave orders. They were the commanding officers of this fleet. These two gray-haired old soldiers who had struggled through several decades still had the fighting spirit. Before sailing, they repeatedly requested that during their remaining years higher authorities contribute more to building a strong navy with modern capabilities. They composed poems to tell of their ambitions: "Sailing on the ocean and across the sea in the whirling dance of the east wind, those who do not cross the equator are not heroes, reaching for the moon and catching soft-shelled turtles to show one's fete, with out hearts and blood we nurture the young pine." On the battleship, they acted like they used to

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on the battlefield, they devised strategies within their command post, analyzed the ocean situation, determined the course. When the winds were strong and the waves were high, they went into the engine room and visited the sailors working under high temperatures. On the day the on-board rocket was successfully fired, they stood happily on the deck and sang together with the sailors. They expressed the confidence of the older generation in the sure victory of our party's endeavors.

The glory of the motherland and the rise to prosperity of the Chinese nationality have kindled an everlasting flame in the hearts of the old soldiers. Similarly, they also encourage many young sailors to move forward. Some sailors only joined the navy several months ago. When they heard they would participate in the glorious oceangoing mission which had never been done before, they competed for the commission. After joining the fleet, each person was like a glaring rivet, firmly carrying out his duty. A young engine squad commander of ship 132, Dai Jinkun [2071 6855 0981] profoundly understood that the engine was the heart of the battlefield. If the engine malfunctions, the battleship will lose its combat capability. After the fleet sailed, he gave up his air conditioned quarters and moved into the engine room with a high temperature of over 40 degrees centigrade. The noise in the engine room pierced the ears and the smell of fuel was nauseating. He guarded the main engine day and night and when he grew very tired he leaned against the tool box and took a nap but he ordered his subordinates to wake him up as soon as the engine malfunctioned. He relied on his fiery enthusiasm for the four modernizations and his high sense of responsibility to lead the entire squad in careful maintenance and kept the main engine operating normally.

The fleet was able to sail victoriously according to plan because each battleship and each department was manned by unselfish and fearless sailors at their posts. The leader of the main engine shift of battleship 108, Yang Laihai [2799 6351 1326], was a representative of these heroic sailors. Every time he went on night shift, he always carefully inspected the various tubes and pipes in the hot engine room and inspected hundreds and thousands of machinery components and never neglected any abnormal situations. One time, when he was inspecting the dirty oil cupboard, he discovered that there was a drop of oil on the floor that usually was wiped clean. Immediately, many hypothetical cases came into the mind of Yang Laihai. He was determined to find the origin of this drop of oil. He held a flashlight and crawled into the bottom of the engine room, passing steam pipes of over 90 degrees centigrade. The stifling hot air almost made him faint, and sweat soaked his clothes. One minute passed, 2 minutes passed, 1/2 hour passed. He half knelt on the floor, followed the traces, and finally discovered that this drop of oil came from a puncture at the bottom of the oil tank. He quickly reported the discovery and took timely measures and thus avoided a possible incident.

For over 1 month, a song was frequently heard on board the oceangoing battleships: "You are the helmsman, grasping the direction of navigation. The glorious Chinese Communist Party, you are the core, you are the direction...." This song encouraged the officers and men to overcome all difficulties and hardships and to advance through the waves. Battleship 108 was the newest ship in the fleet on this long voyage. The five members of the party committee of the ship came from four units. They were united under one heart and one effort, they mutually respected each other and acted with one heart and mind. During the voyage, a battleship encountered a

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foreign vessel. They handled the encounter in a versatile manner, actively worked and maintained the respect of the motherland and increased the friendship with the foreign people and the military troops and they were praised by the higher authorities.

On the 9th day of the fleet's voyage, the satellite guided navigational instruments of ship 506 suddenly malfunctioned. "Let me do it!" "I'll do it!" old party member and captain Xie Xinfu [6200 2450 4395] and new party member and satellite navigation team leader Hu Jianan [5170 6015 1344] led in climbing up the masthead 38 meters high. Wind rushed passed the ear, waves rolled underneath, the ship swayed and the men felt dizzy, and there was the danger of falling off at any time. But they were fearless and they struggled for more than 1/2 hour, cleared the trouble, and made sure the ship traveled in the correct course. Where there is difficulty, where there is danger, there will be party members and party cadres. The political cadres on board were active in every corner. They transmitted the voice of the party Central Committee to each cadre and sailors. When sailors became sick, they sent water and meals. When the sailors were busy, they took the lead in going on night shift duty and guarding the engines and when they were praised and rewarded, they stayed behind.

It was in relying on this glorious tradition that the fleet eliminated the obstacles of nature during the 10,000 nautical mile voyage in the Pacific and won victory after victory.

The success of our nation's young fleet's first voyage over the Pacific encouraged our will and added military glory. Victory greatly encouraged the people who march toward the four modernizations. Victory was the result of long-term struggles of many people. On the day of this fleet's return voyage, a special burial at sea ceremony was performed over the Pacific. It was held in honor of a past naval commander. The old commander exerted all his efforts and worked his whole life to develop the navy, but during his later years he was persecuted to death by the "gang of four." On his deathbed, he firmly believed the party's endeavors and the people's strength would surely win and the wish to build a strong and large navy would surely be realized. He requested that the party organ carry his ashes on board a naval vessel built by our own nation and to the Pacific and bury them there. Today, his will has been fulfilled. At the moment of the burial at sea, an old comrade of his held a red cloth which wrapped his ashes and walked down the ramp and placed the ashes into the bottomless sea. Many comrades standing on the deck felt a surge through their hearts like the waves on the ocean surface. People silently pledged: Do not worry! old commander, today's victory, we know, is only a beginning! The development and strengthening of the navy for the people will be pursued continuously with untiring efforts and struggle!

The engine is roaring, the white ripples trailing the ships are extending and the ships are traveling toward new victory and a bright future.

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COMBAT EXAMPLES COMPILED TO SERVE AS TRAINING AIDS

Typical Combat Cases

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Wu Zhenxuan [0124 2182 6513] and Liu Guitong [0491 2710 2717]: "To Provide Teaching Materials With Images for Tactical Training, A Certain Armed Force Compiles Typical Combat Cases To Distribute to the Units"]

[Text] Since the time a certain armed force launched overall tactical training, in the offices of the organs at each level and at company and on the desks of some military commanders and staff officers, there has been a yellow book with words and pictures entitled «Selected Combat Cases in the Sino-Vietnamese Border War of Self-Defense and Retaliation.»

This «selection of combat cases» was compiled and written by this unit to improve the tactical level of the unit and the art of command by the commanders at each level, and to mobilize the organs and the units to summarize the experience and the lessons in real war. The 75 combat cases in the book included over 20 types of combat--night combat, defense, ambush, search and suppress, encounter fighting and surprise attack, pursuit and destroy, outflanking and surrounding, attacking the enemy in caves, setting up floating bridges under enemy fire, and logistical support. These combat cases included coordinated combat by the infantry, artillery, tanks, communications and engineer troops, and also included combat by the infantry squad, infantry unit, and the individual soldier, and they included victories and defeats.

Island Defense Examples

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Cai Jihua [5591 4949 5478] and Zhang Guozhong [1728 0948 1813]: "Deputy Commander Mao Dezheng [7456 1795 3791] of a Certain Garrison Command District Studies Nearly 100 Island Combat Cases"]

[Text] Deputy commander Mao Dezheng [7456 1795 3791] of a certain garrison command district at the Yellow Sea outpost started out from the actual situation in training units and from the task of the units to defend islands and conscientiously studied nearly 100 island combat cases in recent and modern war history, and he wrote over 30 articles on military science. They have served to promote reform in the training of the units.

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In Mao Dezheng's study of combat cases, he paid attention to starting out from the tasks of the units and explored the combat patterns if island defense. How to select the main direction of defense in island defense combat is an important subject in training. He conscientiously studied the combat cases of American troops attacking Luzon Island, the Marshall Islands and Okinawa Islands during the war of the Pacific, and American troops landing at Inchon during the Korean War. He also analyzed the key points of the landing at Normandy by joint American and British forces. And from these, he understood that island defense units must think about active island defense and the dialectic relationship between the main direction of defense and the secondary direction of defense. He studied and wrote an academic article entitled «Talking About the Dialectic Method in Defense Based on the Battle of Normandy». In studying the combat case of the American forces attacking Quehuang [phonetic] Island in the war of the Pacific, he emphasized the weapons and equipment of the main opponent in the battle and realized that with the current equipment of our armed forces, we must develop our advantages, minimize our shortcomings and insist on relying upon the strong fortifications at the positions to facilitate long-term defense against the enemy in order to win the war against the enemy. Therefore, he proposed new views regarding some questions in island defense war and he won the attention of the leadership of the garrison command district.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA UNITS DEVISE NEW METHODS, CARRY OUT TRAINING REFORM

Attacks on Parachute Troops

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Chang Ming [7022 2494] and Tao Hua [3447 5478]: "Engineer Platoon of a Certain Regiment Explores 10 Methods Using Convenient Types of Equipment for Directional Demolition and for Attacks on Parachute Troops"]

[Text] The engineer platoon of a certain regiment of the Beijing units, starting out from presently available equipment, has daringly made innovations, bravely carried out practice, and has preliminarily found 10 convenient types of equipment for directional demolition and attacking of parachute troops. They have already been popularized by the army and the division.

At the beginning of April, the engineer platoon received a training task from the higher authorities asking the platoon to solve the difficult problem of directional demolition and attacking of parachute troops using convenient equipment within a short time. Although the comrades of the engineer platoon had not dealt with this topic before, they dared to practice and use the principles of directional demolition and black powder explosives as the launching explosive to shoot ground demolition equipment into the air for exploding in the air. The first experiments produced less than satisfactory results, and they conscientiously found the cause in failure. The course of the experiment involved mathematics and knowledge of physics, and the comrades of the engineer platoon collectively studied the subjects: they studied hard to gain knowledge of mathematics and mechanics; they read related books <<Demolition>> and <<People's Engineers>>; they calculated the demolition data on the angle of the hole dug, the size of the hole and the amount of explosive used. After 2 months and 120 live ammunition exercises, they finally found methods to utilize 10 types of convenient equipment for directional demolition against parachute troops. These projectiles are simple to operate, the gathering of materials is easy, and the mobility is strong. Using these methods, the cost is low, the area of wounding and killing is large; they can coordinate better with infantry, artillery and other modern weapons for combat against an airborne enemy; and they can attack the enemy in a flexible and mobile manner. Thus, the engineer platoon has devised new methods to attack parachute troops with presently available equipment.

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Gunnery Training

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Yao Youzhi [1202 2589 1807] and Meng Zumei [1322 4371 4168]: "Regimental Commander Ge Reforms the Training Method of the 85th Artillery Company, Guides Scientific Training of the 9th Company Making Everyone a Gunner"]

[Text] Regimental commander Ge Luxin [5514 1462 9515] of the artillery regiment of a certain division of the Beijing units has guided the 9th Company in reforming training by specifically taking into consideration the characteristics and opponents in future war. Now, everyone in the 9th Company has become a skillful gunner and 17 master marksmen have emerged. Three times, each person served as pointer and participated in live ammunition firing from moving tanks, and they all received superior scores; the percentage of first hits averaged as high as 91.2 percent.

The 85 mm cannon is an effective antitank weapon among the current equipment of the infantry division. But, of the personnel of the current 85th Artillery Company, the proportion of gunners is very small. There were only six pointers that could perform the key function of firing; the others were commanding and other supportive personnel. In battle, lacking a pointer is like lacking a gun. To solve this problem, regimental commander Ge began on the basis of the need for direct aiming and direct firing in antitank warfare, and after approval by higher authorities, he concentrated on the general training of pointers and reform of the current training method.

Popularizing the training of pointers is more difficult for a company with a majority of various specialized personnel. Regimental commander Ge joined the cadres and soldiers to study each problem concerning the time for specialized training and the method of popularizing the training of pointers, and he also mobilized the masses to contribute ideas and schemes and established three concrete measures. The first measure was to shorten the training stage under the battalion group according to the annual training task and increase basic training, assuring that each category of specialized training time was not changed and that the men had sufficient time to learn cannon operations. The second was to organize comrades who had learned well into seven categories of specialized small training groups; all training courses began at the same time and the subjects were changed at definite intervals so that during regular class hours no one was left with any free time and the cannons were being used all the time. The third was to rationally arrange the subjects of military, political and cultural training so that cannon training continued throughout the day.

On this basis, regimental commander Ge patiently taught, helped and led the men to undertake repeated and precise training aimed specifically at the key point--the difficulty of using the 85 mm cannon to hit the tank on the first shot. He set up 45 points near the battalion grounds as a target network and explored with the company and summarized the "four step method" of training, using a variety of methods of range finding. In the training, he also bravely changed the old method of first teaching theory and then operations, first teaching in the drilling field and then in the field, first training in small fields and later in the actual battlefields. At the beginning, he organically combined basic training with

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applied training, utilized the favorable conditions of the camp being near the highway, and every day, from morning to night, he insisted on utilizing the cars, tractors, and horse carts travelling on the highway to carry out simulation training. This reform improved effectiveness, brought out the key point and solved a big problem in antitank training.

Telegraphic Communications Training

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Sun Yongku [1327 3057 1655]: "Examine the Drilling; A Certain Division Examines the Communications Training Team and Promotes Training Reform"]

[Text] At the end of August, the radio communications training team of a certain division of the Shenyang units utilized the soft telegraph key transmitters used after reforming training to carry out inspection and examination of message transmission before the year end. Seventy percent of the new recruits reached the level of skill required for graduation 2 months ahead of time. The welcome results of this examination eliminated everyone's "fear that after the reform in training, one would not be able to pass the yearend exam."

For many years, training of new recruits in radio communications continued to use hard wooden telegraph keys to conduct communications training. Thus, the new recruits who returned to the assigned company could not adapt to the need of suddenly using soft telegraph keys, and some new recruits twisted or broke their hands and could not operate the machines for a long time; and some were even eliminated and assigned to other duties. This year, at the beginning of training, the leadership of the communications training team widely sought the opinions of the student recruits and other sectors and decided to change the past training method; they emphasized training using the soft telegraph keys as the main subject and the hard wooden telegraph keys as a supplementary subject. But some comrades worried that because of such a change, the students would not pass the yearend examination. Before this inspection and examination, some comrades advocated that continuing to use the wooden telegraph keys for the examination was safer. The leadership of the communications unit, the communications battalion and the communications training team, however, believed that the purpose of reform is to improve the quality of training, that the exams would test the reformed drills and that whatever was the subject of the drill would be examined.

The results of such exams were good and satisfactory. Because this year, 107 hours were used to train students in sending single-character messages using the hard wooden telegraph keys, the students had acquired a definite foundation; then they changed in time to applied training using soft telegraph keys to send low data messages; thus 96 percent of the new recruits grasped the fundamental skills well. At the same time, through examination, they also discovered several problems that needed to be urgently corrected and solved. For example, measures were taken to provide supplementary training aimed at the problems of individual students who used too much force in sending messages, who sent dots and dashes out of proportion, and who had problems with overly short intervals between groups of telegraphic codes. After the examination, team leader Wang Zhenqian [3769 2182 6692] said with a profound realization: "If the reformed training and the examination were carried out separately, that would not be favorable to the reform and the true achievements could not be evaluated."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF TANKS IN COORDINATED ASSAULT DISCUSSED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Fang Liangqing [2455 5328 3237]: "How Is the Power of the Tank Developed in an Assault?"]

[Text] How can the advantages of the powers of surprise attack, mobility and the defensive and protective power of the tank be developed to the maximum in coordinated assault maneuvers of the infantry and tank units to attack and occupy enemy positions in one strike? I will give some of my personal views on the combined combat exercises of recent years.

1. The distance between the tanks and infantrymen in leading an assault must be appropriately shortened. When launching an assault over a topography that facilitates the tanks spreading out and going into the combat formation, the infantry squads and platoons with tank attachments or with tank support generally use tanks to lead the infantrymen to carry out the assault. At this time, the speed of assault by the tanks and the speed of assault by the infantrymen are very different. For example, calculated on the basis of an actual assault distance of 300 meters by our attacking squad or platoon, the tank requires only 1 minute and 30 seconds to reach the forward position of the enemy, while the infantry requires 3 minutes. During this time, the actual distance between the tanks and the infantrymen is about 200 meters. Thus, the tanks are completely separated from the support of the infantry, and the infantrymen have also completely lost the cover provided by the tanks. To solve this conflict, in peacetime tactical exercises, the charging speed of the tanks is generally slow. If this method is used in real battles, it may increase the opportunity for destruction of our tanks by the enemy's anti-tank firearms, and the infantry will suffer greater losses because of the destruction of the tanks. Therefore, I believe that the distance between the tanks and the infantry in leading an assault should be appropriately shortened, and the tanks should pass the infantry formation and lead the assault when the infantry is closer to the forward position of the enemy. The key here is under what conditions the tanks should pass the infantry formation. I envisage two cases: One case is when the starting position of the assault by the infantry squad or platoon is close to the forward position of the enemy, or less than 200 meters; the tanks can pass the infantry line at the same time as the infantry launches the assault and travel at maximum charging speed to lead the infantry in their assault. The other case is as follows: when the starting position of the assault by the infantry squad or platoon is farther away from the forward position of the enemy, and even when the infantry is on a favorable landform about 400 meters away at the outer edge of

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the enemy's obstacles, the infantry can launch the assault first, and the tanks can follow behind at maximum charging speed to carry out the assault. After passing through the opening in the enemy's defenses, the tanks can pass the infantry's assault formation and lead the infantry in the assault. In this way, the tanks can maneuver without reducing their charging speed; their power of surprise attack and their mobility can be fully developed. Their defensive and protective power can be fully utilized in a short-distance assault upon the enemy by the infantry.

2. The interval between the tanks and the infantry leading the tanks in the advance must be appropriately increased. During peacetime, in some tactical exercises when the infantry leads the tanks in the advance, the speed of advance of the tanks is slow, basically consistent with the speed of advance of the infantry. This way similarly increases the opportunity for the enemy's antitank firearms to destroy our tanks and reduces the ability for surprise attack and mobility of the tanks. When the infantry leads the tanks in advance, I believe that when the infantry launches an assault and advances over 200 meters in front, the tanks can follow the path indicated by the infantry and carry out the assault with the maximum charging speed. In this way, it is possible for the infantry and the tanks to charge into the enemy position at the same time and destroy the enemy in coordination.

3. The firepower of the tanks supporting an infantry assault must be timely and mobile. When tanks use their firepower to support an assault by the infantry, ordinarily they remain behind the combat formation of the infantrymen and fire over their heads. So that the scattering distance, the radius of scattering of the shell fragments and the lowest trajectory of the shells fired by the cannons of the tanks are not lower than the height of the human body, and because errors in range estimation by the gunner in the tanks all determine the safety range of firing the tank's cannons over the heads of the infantrymen, generally the infantrymen are required to be more than 300 meters away from the target of the tanks' cannons. This means that when the distance of the infantry's assault against the forward position of the enemy is about 200 meters, the firepower of the tanks for surprise attack is limited. At this time, the firepower of our artillery has already extended into the depth of the enemy position and the infantry is in the assault maneuver, while the enemy is occupying the forward holdout position and the firing points are continuing to fire, and this may allow frontal and flank firepower against our infantry formation. This is the most exciting and fierce moment. The assaulting infantry squads and platoons require the support of firepower at this moment, but the superior firepower at this time is limited by the distance for safety, and the accompanying cannons are extremely limited. Therefore, only the firepower of the tanks can be used as supplementary firepower. When the infantry's assault reaches a location 300 meters away from the forward position of the enemy, the tanks can fire overhead to support the infantry in launching its assault. When the infantry assault reaches 200 meters in front of the forward position of the enemy, the tanks should mobilize their firepower in accordance with the enemy situation and topography or at their original position to fire at flank firing points or the shallow depth firing points of the enemy that threaten our infantry's assault formation, or the tanks can rapidly mobilize toward the flank or the two flanks of our infantry's assault formation to occupy a firing position and to fire intermittently to cover the assault by the infantry. The key here is for the commander of our combined force to carry out "the two combinations" well: one is to skillfully combine the mobile firepower of our firing positions and the tanks' firepower and the other is to skillfully combine the overhead firing by the tanks and intermittent firing.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY TRAINING CONFERENCE OF ALL SERVICES HELD

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Huang Guoping [7806 0948 1627] and Huang Kangsheng [7806 2123 3932]: "All-Military Training Conference Successfully Concluded; the Conference Analyzed This Year's Educational and Training Trend, Planned Next Year's Military Training, Political Education and Cultural Education Tasks in Accordance with the Plans and Strategic Guidelines Concerning the Buildup of Troops Issued by the Central Military Commission"]

[Text] The first all-military training conference since the crushing of the "gang of four" was held at one of the Wuhan units from 9 to 21 November. The conference analyzed this year's educational and training trends, and planned next year's military training, political and cultural education tasks in accordance with the plans and strategic guidelines for the buildup of troops issued by the Military Commission of the Central Committee.

The conference was divided into two stages. During the first stage, the delegates watched a certain division conduct a research-type exercise in coordinated combat and listened to the experience of trial training in coordinated combat by that division. After the exercise, a ceremony to review the troops was conducted, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Zhang Zhen [1728 7201], reviewed the troops participating in the exercise. During the second stage of the conference, the education and training for the next year were studied and planned in a key way. The delegates enthusiastically discussed the opinions expressed by the headquarters concerning strengthening military training, political education, and readjusting scientific and cultural education of the troops in 1981; linked the actual situation of the troops regarding these topics; and offered some constructive opinions. During the conference, the leading comrades of the three headquarters spoke, and the deputy chief of the general staff presented the concluding remarks at the conference.

The delegates to the conference conscientiously analyzed the trend in education and training in 1980. They expressed the view that, since the beginning of this year, the party committee at each level and the leading military and political comrades had all grasped training vigorously; the political organs at each level had strengthened political ideological work in training; the logistics department had actively developed its function to ensure supplies; the personnel, time, content, and quality of training of troops had all been handled better than in past

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years; and the number of troops participating in the whole military training this year was the highest in the past 10 years or more. The troops participating in the training broadly strengthened basic training in technical tactics and specialization, and they also began to emphasize training in coordinated combat involving all the services and arms of the military. More chiefs and commanding organs participated in the exercise this year than in past years, more emphasis was placed on cadre training. From the headquarters to the troops, each level used many forms of training to train cadres; the number of basic-level cadres of the army instructor teams trained in rotation this year was 2.4 times that of last year. Each armed force broadly launched education in a revolutionary outlook on life and education in the party's economic policy in farm villages; visible results were achieved, and the political awareness of the broad number of officers and men was improved.

On the basis of summarizing the education and training this year, the conference studied the tasks of education and training for 1981. The conference delegates expressed the view that next year will be a very significant year in the political life of the party and the nation. Our political ideological work is facing a very difficult task. We must follow the trend closely, strengthen forecasting, carry out education in the party's line, principles, and policies well. The conference delegates said that next year the entire military establishment must conscientiously implement the military commission's strategic guidelines and the guiding ideology in combat and continuously strengthen and improve military training in accordance with the demands of the plans for the buildup of the military troops. Training of troops and training of cadres must both include a study of the key points of coordinated combat of the various services and arms of the military forces at the beginning of a war. The specific aims of training must be strengthened to study the enemy troops profoundly. Training must be suited to the locality and to the tasks; the troops must be given definite autonomy; the enthusiasm of the leaders at each level and the broad number of officers and men must be fully developed. Thinking must be continuously liberated to undertake training reforms. Night-time training must be strengthened, and methods to counter the various types of night vision instruments of the enemy must be developed. Political ideological work in training must be conscientiously carried out well so that the troops will always maintain a high morale in training.

While studying military training, comrades at the conference emphasized the discussion of problems in training in coordinated combat involving the various services and arms of the military forces. It was agreed that doing a good job of training in coordinated combat of a combined armed force and developing the power of the whole force constitute major subjects regarding a future war against aggression by our armed forces using inferior equipment to defeat an enemy with superior equipment. Many delegates mentioned that the current organization, content, method, system, and training safeguards in the training of our armed forces in many aspects cannot adapt, or cannot completely adapt, to the demands of coordinated combat under modern conditions. The conference emphasized that next year we must continue to grasp the key points of cadre training, and especially the training of middle and high-level cadres and officers. Through such efforts as centralized training in battle, battle exercises, and academic research, their ability to organize and command the various services and arms of the military forces in coordinated combat can be improved.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RAISING LEVEL OF MILITARY EDUCATION, TRAINING EMPHASIZED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve the Level of Training and Education of Our Armed Forces"]

[Text] The entire armed forces training conference has successfully concluded. The conference analyzed the trend of education and training of the entire armed forces in accordance with the demands of the buildup and planning of the armed forces and the strategic guidelines of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, and studied the educational and training tasks of the troops for next year. It will serve actively to further strengthen the education and training of our armed forces, improve the overall combat capabilities of the troops, and hasten the building of a modernized revolutionary armed force.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, as the emphasis of work of the whole party has shifted, and especially after undergoing the war of self-defense and retaliation against Vietnam, recognition of the importance of education and training has been widely improved throughout the ranks of the entire armed forces, and leadership in education and training has been strengthened. There has been improvement in the education of the troops in line with the actual situation and with the line, principles, and policies established since the Third Plenum of the party; in education in a revolutionary outlook on life and in consciously and thoroughly implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; and in consciously serving as a soldier and going to war to protect the motherland and to protect the four modernizations. The specific aim of military training has been strengthened; the training of cadres, and especially the training of middle and higher echelon cadres, to organize and command combined forces in coordinated combat has begun to receive emphasis; and the tactical techniques of the troops and specialized training have been made more concrete. In the general view, the military and political caliber of the units and the level of specialized techniques have improved, the achievements in education and training of the entire armed forces have been outstanding, and the trends are good. But we should be aware that the education and training of our armed forces are still quite a distance from the demands of the trends and the tasks, the demands of modern warfare, the demands of building a modernized revolutionary armed force. To hasten the steps of building a modernized revolutionary armed force, prepare well for a war against aggression, complete the heavy burden of protecting the motherland and protecting the four modernizations bestowed upon us by the party and the people, we face the urgent task of further improving the level of education and training of our armed forces.

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Since 1975, when the Central Military Commission proposed elevating education and training to a strategic position, the understanding of the importance of education and training of the entire armed forces has gradually improved. Practice during these years has proved that, if education and training are truly placed in a strategic position, the level of education and training in our armed forces will improve on a large scale. Placing education and training truly in a strategic position is not an ordinary campaign nor an empty campaign; it requires that we concretely do actual work in many aspects. For example, the party committee at each level must regard education and training as constant work and as an urgent task to prepare for war. It requires conscientiously implementing the strategic guidelines and the guiding ideology in training established by the Central Military Commission to carry out military training well by starting out from real war. It requires linking theory with the actual situation in launching ideological and political work; it requires improving the awareness of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; it requires remaining politically consistent with the party from beginning to end. It involves implementation of personnel, time, content, and quality so that training tasks can be successfully accomplished. It requires actively accomplishing well the various kinds of assurance in training so that the troops will maintain a high fighting spirit, good health, assure quality and quantity to complete training tasks, etc. Only with a unified understanding of the question of placing training in its proper position can we consciously implement the task of education and training and improve the level of education and training.

Improving the level of education and training of our armed forces requires that the education and training be better adapted to the demands of modern warfare. In future warfare, what we will face is an enemy possessing highly modernized equipment. To win over superior equipment with poor equipment under modern conditions, our armed forces face a series of new situations and new problems. Our training work, whether in the training system, content, methods, and system and training safeguards and many other aspects, still cannot adapt, or completely adapt, to the demands of modern warfare. There are many aspects of political work that need reform, too. Therefore, the situation presents a problem to us. Education and training must progress through reform, they must be improved through reform; reform is the necessary road to improving education and training. When we talk about reform, we must carry out the work of doing away with the old and establishing the new in the realm of education and training. We must inherit the good, abandon the bad, and we must explore and develop new things. Comrade Mao Zedong once said that one must look at characteristics and development; things that never change do not exist. Outstanding and effective reforms are the result of liberating thought and daring exploration. Only by strengthening the urgency of reform in thought, by carrying out reforms enthusiastically in practice, by actively experimenting, by respecting the creative spirit of the masses, can the education and training of our armed forces achieve progress in long strides. Conversely, if we are satisfied with the present situation, if we do not think about reform during peacetime, education and training can only remain at a low level; then during time of war, a greater cost will have to be paid. Every comrade should become a practitioner and a promoter of educational and training reforms.

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Recently, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping emphasized that training should pay attention to combined training, and that combat training of a combined armed force must be grasped. Strengthening training in coordinated combat by a combined armed force is an objective demand of modern warfare and an important link in the modernization of troops. Since the war of self-defense and retaliation against Vietnam, training in this regard has begun to be emphasized. But continued improvement of the level of coordinated combat is still an outstanding problem that must be especially emphasized in our training. Some commanders, including high-ranking commanders, still frequently think only about one arm of the services to varying degrees. This way of thinking is harmful to the development of our armed forces and the improvement of combat strength. An important rule in modern warfare is to develop the whole power of every arm of the forces, to coordinate them closely so as to develop the advantages and avoid the shortcomings in order to win victory. Anyone who violates this rule will be punished in the battlefield. We should firmly establish the idea of coordinated combat by combined troops and implement this idea in combat and training. In accordance with the present situation of our navy, air force, and special troops, and with the technical equipment, instruments, and facilities which are still definitely limited, we must insist on starting out from the actual situation, arranging them scientifically, placing them under unified planning, and concretely carrying out the work of training in coordinated combat well. After grasping this link, the training and the combat strength of our armed forces will be visibly improved.

The education and training we are talking about generally refers to military training (including logistics training), political and cultural education, and the nurturing of the style of work and discipline and similar subjects in many aspects. To further improve the level of education and training, we should give the troops overall training in many aspects in military science, politics, culture, style of work, and discipline. The combat strength of the troops is the comprehensive manifestation of many factors. To enable our cadres and soldiers to possess a very high military caliber without strict training is impossible. At the same time, there must be a high degree of political awareness; in particular, our armed forces must support the party's line, principles, and policies firmly at all times and develop patriotism and revolutionary heroism on this foundation; only in this way can enthusiasm and awareness in military training and fighting be strengthened. Also, there must be definite scientific and cultural knowledge; otherwise modern weapons and equipment cannot be skillfully handled. Fighting requires a superior combat style and strict organization and discipline. Loose and spiritless troops will not have any combat strength. Therefore, the various aspects of education and training are mutually dependent and mutually complementary. Neglecting any aspect will weaken the combat strength of the troops and affect the overall buildup of a modernized revolutionary armed force.

Establishing a correct ideological line is very important to improving the level of education and training of our armed forces. Starting out from the actual situation, linking theory with the actual situation, and seeking truth from facts are the fundamental points of our party's ideological line. Only by insisting on this ideological line will our guidance in education and training have the right to speak and take the initiative. Because the situation of each unit is different, because the area where troops are stationed and the tasks are different, they

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require that we skillfully analyze the concrete situation, skillfully combine the spirit of the directives of the higher authorities with the actual situation of our own unit. In work guidance, we must not control too tightly, we must develop the flexibility of the leadership and the agencies at each level; in planning, we must not calculate everything nor exercise "arbitrary uniformity"; we must fully develop the enthusiasm and the creativity of the cadres, the agencies, and the broad masses at each level. To improve education and training, we must utilize the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and working practically. We must form the good habit of not talking emptily, doing more real work, not seeking fame, emphasizing real results, effectively solving the various problems that emerge in education and training in a timely way, and promoting the continued broad and profound development of education and training of troops.

Following the conference of military schools and academies, the conference on training of the entire armed forces was held. These two conferences are concrete steps to further implement the decision of the Central Military Commission concerning strengthening education and training. We must conscientiously implement the spirit of these two meetings, concretely grasp and implement it well. It can be seen that, next year, as our party, nation, and armed forces themselves are about to carry out certain major reforms, many new situations and new problems will undoubtedly emerge, and the education and training of the entire armed forces will face very difficult tasks. We must not relax education in the situation and the tasks for one moment. We must insist on the four principles, continue to liberate thinking, and unify the ideology and action of the entire armed forces under the party's line, principles, and policies. If the officers and members of the entire armed forces can develop their own wisdom and intellect at their own posts, then next year the education and training of our armed forces will surely be elevated to a new level.

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IMPROVED TRAINING AT SEA OF NAVAL CADRES REPORTED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Wang Dengfu [3769 4098 1381]: "Middle and High-Level Cadres of the Navy Go Out to Sea to Strengthen Training and Guidance, Solve Difficult Problems in Training, Hasten Progress, and Improve Quality of Training"]

[Text] This year, the progress and the quality of training of the naval fleet units were good. One reason was that the middle and high-level leading cadres led the units in going to sea to strengthen guidance in training. According to statistics revealed on 15 November by the naval training departments, this year over 80 percent of the leading cadres above division level in the navy led their fleet in going to sea to undertake training; the number of days at sea increased 45.8 percent over last year.

This year, the leading cadres above division level in the navy changed their past situation of "commanding" more but "going to battle" less. They went out of their offices, boarded the battleships, and went to sea to command training on the front line. Several main leading comrades of the North Sea Fleet led their fleet in formation on a long training voyage of 42 days. The number of leading cadres above division level of the South Sea Fleet who went to sea this year was twice that of last year.

The leading cadres lived and worked together with the officers and men at sea; they emphasized discovering and solving problems in training in time. They conscientiously explored the questions of coordinated attack by the fleet and air-planes, countering electronic jamming of communications between the arms of the services of the fleet, and maintaining supplies during navigation of the seas with the officers and men at sea. While the formation organized by the South Sea Fleet carried out training in long-voyage refueling while following at sea, Deputy Commander Wei Mingsen [7614 7686 2773] of a certain base boarded a rubber raft, went to an escort vessel to conduct analysis and study with the officers and men, and solved the difficulties so that refueling at sea was successfully accomplished. During the course of training in formation and attack at sea by a certain brigade of the speedboat detachment, because the speedboat commander did not maintain the method of flexibility when the formation turned to attack, some speedboats turned to the wrong position and the opportunity to attack was missed. Detachment Commander Zhang, who went to sea with the speedboats, joined the cadres of the brigade and the commander of the speedboats to develop three flexible plans, and the speedboat commander quickly grasped many flexible methods.

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The leading cadres led the fleet in going to sea and stimulated the enthusiasm of the troops for carrying out training at sea. This year, each unit generally went to sea for training early, stayed a long time, and the ships went to sea many times. The leadership of the North Sea Fleet led the fleet in formation to conduct coordinated training, and wherever the formation went, the enthusiasm of training of the troops at the destination was stimulated. This year, most of the units of the navy fleets progressed in training subjects more quickly than in past years by a month or so; the units of three fleets that were quizzed in training scored well in more than 80 percent of the subjects.

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REGIMENT HOLDS COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINING EXERCISE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Hongshan [2769 3163 1472] and Zhong Lishan [6945 2621 1472]: "The Various Arms of the Service can be Combined Well Only if Special Troops are not Specialized; a Certain Armored Regiment Solves the Problem of Coordination Among the Infantry, Artillery, and Tank Units in Combined Tactical Training"]

[Text] On 6 November, on the battlefield of a live ammunition exercise of a certain armored regiment of the Wuhan units, as the infantry called out, the artillery and tanks fired accurately to open the way for the infantry to advance and to destroy the enemy's artillery.... After the exercise ended, the infantrymen said happily that, if the special troops do not engage in "specialization", then the various arms of the service can be combined well and the war can be won.

The problem of "specialization" of special troops was proposed after the infantrymen of this regiment encountered two "mishaps." One occurred when the "red army" infantrymen utilized trees and bushes to cover their movement toward the depth of the position of the "blue army"; the four tanks attached to the infantry abandoned the infantrymen and drove into the position of the "blue army" early to seek live firing positions for the next training subject of "resisting the enemy's counter-attack" and independently sought their own firing conditions. The second "mishap" happened when the infantry was blocked as it advanced toward the depth of the position in the attack. Although the commander continued to call out for artillery support, the artillery "omitted" to follow the infantrymen as they advanced and shifted their position because the artillery had difficulty towing the guns; thus, the infantry had to fight independently in charging the mountain stronghold. In the face of these problems, regimental commander Li Yuzhen [2621 3768 6297] and the director of the exercise, deputy regimental commander Zhang Weicai [1728 4850 2088], led the cadres of the attached tanks and artillery squads to analyze the cause stage-by-stage on the exercise field. The equipment of special troops has special functions; but, in the exercise, these functions were not performed outstandingly, so coordination was not good, mainly because there was the ideological problem of "being specialized". In this way, even if the forms "were combined", in actuality, they could not be "assimilated". Thus, they helped the squads of the special troops improve understanding, and they carried out stage-by-stage exercises to overcome the problems of each. The 85-mm cannon subordinate to the regiment is the direct firing antitank artillery used to support the infantry. In past exercises, because the artillery was heavy and difficult

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to move about, movement was difficult; frequently "reporting via telephone, the artillery sat beside the command post and, while the infantry charged the mountain stronghold, the artillery went to sleep." In this exercise, they supported the infantry to open up a breakthrough point, company commander Du Shanzhong [2629 0810 1813] commanded the tow truck to overcome road blocks and to follow the infantry, the artillery was towed manually to open up a new firing position, and the combat of the infantry in the depth of the position was given support in time. The four tanks led by armored platoon commander Song Wenxiang [1345 2429 4382] had always relied on the speed of the tanks and ended their exercise early after striking at the target; he emphasized live ammunition firing scores and neglected coordinated maneuvers with the infantry. Later, he led the tank operators and the infantrymen to study together and changed the previous maneuvers. Sometimes the tanks would lead the infantrymen forward, sometimes they would use their firepower to support the charge by infantrymen; the infantry and the tanks coordinated their maneuvers and destroyed their respective targets in live ammunition exercises.

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GARRISON REGIMENT HOLDS COASTAL DEFENSE TRAINING EXERCISE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Xiong Yan [3574 3508] and Zheng Zongqun [6774 1350 5028]: "A Certain Garrison Regiment Pinpoints the Characteristics of Island Warfare, Launches Potential Training of Troops, Learns the Skills of Defense"]

[Text] A certain garrison command regiment of the Fuzhou units carried out a live ammunition exercise in coastal defense while carrying out combat missions at the coastal positions, and examined the results of the positional training of troops according to the characteristics of defensive combat by the whole regiment throughout the year. The squads participating in training all scored above the good grade level.

The past defensive tactical training of this regiment was mostly conducted outside its positions. Later, the leadership of the regiment discovered during several examinations and inspections of the training quality that, although such training satisfied the demands of the higher authorities in time, progress, and subject matter and the achievements in training were high, because the training was not conducted at the positions where the regiment was to carry out its defensive combat tasks, peacetime training and wartime needs were not linked. The regiment corrected this way of doing things; it gave up the pursuit of superficial scores in training troops at the positions where they would carry out defensive combat duties. They first conducted trial training in the fifth company; technical and tactical training was conducted with a fixed number of personnel, fixed positions, fixed artillery, and a fixed number of infantry weapons utilizing surface features and topography in a flexible and versatile manner according to the different combat plans for manpower and firearms equipment and according to the combat missions of each squad, platoon, company, and the attached joint defense militia. Efforts were exerted to train where the battle would be fought. This regiment also ruled that soldiers must be examined at the place where they were trained, they must be examined in the subjects they were drilled in, and "arbitrary uniformity" must not be practiced.

To enliven training at the position, they actively invited each company to think of complex and varying enemy situations in order to study multiple means of defense. For example, in defending against amphibious tanks, the troops carried out exercises in fighting an enemy attacking the beachheads, and studied how to fight an enemy who has landed and how to develop the function of the various antitank firearms according to the positions. The cadres and soldiers also revised and supplemented the combat plans by pinpointing the problems that were exposed in training so that the combat plans would be closer to the demands of real war.

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